Milton Gazette, AND ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, N. C. AUGUST 28, 1830. PRINTED BY J. HOLDERBY.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	4	7	42M.
Last Quarter,	11	2	53M.
New Moon,	18	6	38M.
First Quarter,	26	8	48M.

D. M.	Day of the Week.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Day's length
28	Saturady,	5 32	6 28	12 56
29	Sunday,	5 33	6 27	12 54
30	Monday,	5 34	6 26	12 52
31	Tuesday,	5 35	6 25	12 50
1	Wednesday,	5 36	6 24	12 48
2	Thursday,	5 37	6 23	12 46
4	Friday,	5 38	6 22	12 44

$5 REWARD.

LOST on the 30th July, either in Milton, or between Milton and Leasburg, a small old POCKET-BOOK, which had been much used. It contained two 10 dollar and one five dollar notes on North-Carolina bank; also other bills to the amount of about $30. Also, several receipts and other papers, the particular description of which is not recollected.

Any person who will return said pocket-book and its contents, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of

VINCENT TAPP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE two first rate Mountain-made WAGGONS for sale, in Milton. Apply to S. Watkins, & Co. or to Mr. A. Nunnally.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 23d, 1830.—8-tf.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorised to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.

OWEN & JEFFREYS.

Milton, April 5d, 1830.—43.

WOOL CARDING.

OUR WOOL-CARDING MACHINE is in first rate order, and now in operation. Those who wish Wool Carded, will find it to their advantage to bring it soon, that it may be carded in the warm season. It must be cleansed and cleared of all hard substances that tend to injure the cards, with one pound of grease to every 10 lbs. of wool, and a sufficient quantity of strong sheets to contain the rolls.

Prices for Carding—Eight Cents a pound, cash, or one fifth part of the wool.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 1830.—6.

WINDSOR Chair-Making, &c

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order, to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship. He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, if not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—48-ts.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every Description,

Neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

CIRCUS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE

YEAMAN CIRCUS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Milton and its vicinity, that they will open their establishment in this place for Two Days only, commencing on Monday [illegible] instant, (August,) when will be brought forward a variety of [illegible] and the much admired performances of Mrs. SIZER, the intrepid Female Equestrian, general satisfaction will be given.—Doors open at 2 o'clock, performance to commence at half past 2, P. M.—Also at 8 o'clock. Admitance 50 cents—Children under 12, half price.—For particulars see small bills of the day.

☞ No smoking allowed in the Circus.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

JANUARY 18th, 1830.

Resolved, That on every Renewal of an accommodation debt, there shall be required a payment of five per cent. on the amount due on the 8th February, 1830—so that the whole debt may be extinguished in twenty payments, or less.

Resolved, That if any Note shall remain unrenewed for thirty days after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Cashier or Agent to commence suit forthwith; that after a suit be commenced, no Renewal shall be allowed but upon the payment of at least ten per cent. for every ninety days of delinquency.

Resolved, That no new loan shall be made in any case, on any other understanding than to be wholly paid at maturity; or at farthest, in three equal instalments of ninety days.

The Cashiers and Agents are directed to make known the above Resolutions to the Debtors of the Bank.

By Order,

JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*

OFFICE BANK OF NEWBERN, MILTON, 7th July 1830.

The Dealers at this office will attend to the above Resolutions.

ALEX. HENDERSON, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has formed a Copartnership in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, with Mr. GEORGE A. DWIGHT, of New York, under the Firm of J. & G. A. DWIGHT. They have taken the Store No. 235, Pearl Street, corner of John street. The former customers of James Dwight, & Co. and James Dwight, are respectfully invited to patronize the new concern.

JAMES DWIGHT.

Petersburg, Va. July 5, 1830.—6-18.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Caralina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's X Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next day, by 11 am, leave same 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxfoxd same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlinsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tvesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 p. m. arrive at Danville every Thursday by 5 m. a

AGRICULTURAL.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.
Agricolas! [Vmert.

That man is blest who knows his own estate,
And tills his land regardless of the great.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

THYME.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb.
The steepy cliffs, or, crop the flow'ry thyme."
[*Dryden.*

In ancient times, flocks of goats and sheep were sent from many remote parts, to feed on the thyme which grew so abundantly on the rocky parts of Languedoc and Narbone—and this pasturage yielded a great revenue to the inhabitants of that country, during the height of Roman luxury, on account of the high flavor it gave to the thousands of cattle which were sent to that province.

Where the wild thyme perfumes the purple heath,
Long loitering there your fleecy times extend.
[*Shenstone.*

Philips in his history of Vegetables, says a long residence on and near the South Downe of Sussex gave the author of this work an opportunity of ascertaining, that those flocks which fed on hills most abounding with thyme, produced mutton of a very superior relish; and it cannot have escaped the notice of the epicures in haunches, that the highest flavored venison is always from arid hilly packs where this perpetrating pun-provoking herb abounds.

This plant was thought excellent in suffumigations to revive the spirits; and by its [illegible] comfortable to the brain and highly exhilirating to the heart. A little thyme mixed with wine gives a most grateful savor, and both the smell and taste of it are very penetrating whence it becomes sudorific penetrating, healing, and opening, it is of service in flatulent cholic, and recruits a decayed appetite.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco was brought to England by Sir. Francis Drake, in 1670 who that year made his first expedition against the Spaniards in South America. Lobel informs us that it had been cultivated in England previously to that date. Sir Walter Raleigh carried the Virginia tobacco to England about the year 1587 and is related that he was the first who bro't tobacco into repute; but by the caution he took in smoking it privately it appears he did not intend that it should be coppied. But sitting one day in a deep mediation, with a pipe in his mouth, he inadvertently called to his man to bring him a tankard of small ale: the fellow coming into the room threw all the liquor in his master's face, and running down stairs bawled out 'Fire! help! Sir. Walter has studied till his head's on fire, and the smoke burst out of his mouth and nose? After this, Sir Walter made it no secret, and took two pipes just before he went to be beheaded.

A French Natural Historian (Valmont Bamare) relates, that in 1750 Maryland and Virginia produced to England more than 100,000 tons of tobacco; of which, he says, the English kept one half for their own consumption, and exported the remainder to France; for which the latter country paid annually the sum of 1,200,000 livers, or about $1,701,998 53.

WATER CRESS.

The ancients ate cress with their lettuce to counteract the cold nature of that salad. The name of Nasturtium alludes to its warm stimulating qualities which were thought to put life into dull and stupid persons, and to brighten the understanding of those who ate of Nasturtium, and which gave rise to the Greek proverb "eat cress & learn more wit."

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

The crops in many places have suffered by a long prevalence of dry weather. The paper at St. Francisville, of the date of July 17th, says:—"The drought continues; on Thursday last the themometer stood at 102 in the shade." From St. Martinsville we learn that showers had fallen during the week preceding the 17th July, in several parts of Attakapas, but they were not abundant. In the whole district of Vermillion the crops had been very materially injured by the prevailing dry weather. The plantations of the Teche below Franklin, have suffered less than in other parts of the country. A month previous, the planters were in high spirits—but they now calculate the product of the season will not exceed a tolerable average crop. A gentleman residing in the lower part of the Vermillion, writes thus: "This day (July 16,) will make 47 [illegible] the immediate neighborhood.—Nearly every thing is burnt up, and crops will fall short of all former expectation."—At Baton Rogue they had a sprinkle of rain about the middle of July.—The drought was excessive the crops of corn were partially lost, and the sugar canes had begun to suffer, having been without rain for six weeks. "We learn, says a B. R. paper of the 16th, that throughout the State the crops are equally suffering."

Swallowing a farm.—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about 30 years past, was complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing from his thirty years' labour. A neighbouring store-keeper offered to explain to him the *reason*; and proceeded as follows:—"During the last thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire. On examination of the books of the store-keeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.

Extensive Fire.—Last night about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive Cotton warehouses of Mr. Frebet, senior, and scarcely had the fire bell sounded the alarm before the whole was discovered to be enveloped in flames, from one corner of the street to the other, simultaneously. These buildings were situated in the fauxburg St. Mary, forming a square bounded by Carondelet, Perdido, Barrone and Union streets, built of brick, part of which were two stories in height. The Cotton warehouses and about two thousand bales of cotton were entirely consumed. The destruction of property may be estimated at about 130,000 dollars—2000 bales cotton at $80,000, and the premises at 50,000. We did not learn whether the whole was insured or not.

We learn from a passenger who arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz, in the schr. United States, Capt. Creaghead, that the Mexican Republic still continues in a very unsettled state, and that scenes of outrage and violence were of daily occurrence.—Guerrero, with a strong body of forces which were rapidly augmenting, was about making a descent upon the city of Mexico, and the last advices left him encamped within three leagues of that capital.

On the 4th of July, as the Dutch and English Consuls were returning from the house of the American Consul, on entering the gate of the city, they were struck from their horses with the muskets of the soldiers, although they had permission from the commanding officer on guard to enter, and the latter severely wounded. The captain, officers and crew of an American brig were imprisoned 24 hours, for having chastised a drunken, impudent negro on board their vessel. It was not until several threatening letters were sent to the commandant by the American Consul, to which he refused to reply, that they were liberated.

It will be observed by the list of interments in the Protestant burying ground, during the past week, that New-Orleans is now as free from epidemic as it ever has been at any previous year on the 1st of August.—*Advertiser.*

We continue to receive favorable accounts from the different counties in Middle Florida. Cotton and Cane will afford more than an average crop. Corn, though injured in some instances by drought, will afford an abundant supply for domestic consumption.—Our planters are sanguine of success, this season, in the manufacture of sugar. Great relianee is placed on the experiments of former years, as well as information derived from the planters of Louisiana.

The British and Spanish Islands have been visited for the purpose of obtaining useful information, and persons have been hired from thence to superintend the erection of the necessary works for the manufacture of sugar.—*Tallahassee Adv.*

King of Greece.—Among the candidates for this rejected crown, the name of Prince Frederick of Prussia, who is now in London, is much mentioned; and it may possibly well suit the policy of England to place him on the throne which [illegible] he, too, is connected with the royal family of England.

Prince Frederick is the son of the present Duchess of Cumberland by her first marriage, and therefore half brother to Prince George of Cumberland, who may, it is said become the husband of the Princess Victoria, the future Queen of England. The Duchess of Cumberland [illegible] brother of the [illegible] marriage, Prince Frederick, now in his thirty-sixth year, is the issue secondly, to the Prince of Solms, her son by whom is now in London; and thirdly, to the Duke of Cumberland.—*N. Y. American.*

The Governor of this State offers three hundred dollars reward, for the apprehension of Benajah Burks, accused of the murder of Hughes Moss, in Abbeville District. Burks is represented to be between 25 and 30 years of age, near six feet high, having sandy hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, and is a Gambler.—*Chas. Courier.*

The following gentlemen are announced as candidates for Congress in Georgia:

John Billups, of Oglethorpe; Thomas U. P. Charlton, of Chatham; Thomas F. Foster, of Greene; Roger L. Gamble, of Jefferson; Seaton Grantland, of Baldwin; Ch[illegible] E. Haynes, of Hancock; Henry G. Lamar, of Bibb; Wilson Lumpkin, of Bibb; [illegible] Daniel Newman; Reuben C. Shorter, of Jasper; Wiley Thompson, of Elbert; James M. Wayne, of Chatham; Richard H. Wilde of Richmond.

A National Debt.—Although there are speculating politicians without money or credit, who are seeking to bring into power a person of their own way of thinking, and who considers a national debt a national blessing; it is on the other hand, very gratifying to see so many millions of freemen in favor of extricating the government from debt altogether. On the first of this month six millions of dollars of the national debt were paid, and in three years, the whole debt will be liquidated, and *fourteen millions* of people, under a republican form of government, will be *entirely out of debt* and defraying the contingent expenses of the whole confederacy, at an annual cost of less than three millions of pounds sterling, the expense of supporting the royal family in England. Is not this the most practical demonstration of the beauty and durability of a government of the people? When we are out of debt we shall in our short history, have gone through successively, a war with England—two with the Barbary Powers—defended our line of coast—establishing an army, navy, and foreign intercourse made many national improvements—settled one old continental debt, and pensioned the old continental soldiers; our direct taxes will be reduced, and our national debt will be unparallelled. Is it not wicked, if not sacrilegious under the aspect of things, to take away the means of paying the national debt, and waste them in making roads in the several States?

Courier and Enquirer.

PENNSYLVANIA owes more money than *three thousand* men can lift—$13,000,000—weight in silver 348 tons—the interest of which is $71 an hour, and $1 17 for every minute. One team could not transport it from Philadelphia to Harrisburg in four years.

CENSUS OF WHEELING, (Va.) FOR 1830.

White Males	2667
White Females,	2349
Free Blacks,	94
Slaves,	101
Total,	5211

The population in 1820 was 1567—Increase in 10 years, 3644.

The U. S. Telegraph says, speaking of the Post Office Department:—"Upon inquiring at the Department, we learn that the improvement in its revenue for the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be one hundred thousand dollars more within the present year than they were last year."

Conjugal Affection.—We announced a few days since that M. M——, Comptroller of the Mint, had shot himself. This dreadful act was committed in the presence of his wife, who had been for several years dumb, and deprived of the use of her limbs by a severe paralysis; the shock she received from viewing this horrible scene, instantly restored not only her power of speech, but all her other faculties.—*Paris Adv.*

"I cannot do it," never accomplished any thing—"I'll try," has done wonders.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

FOREIGN.

The editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce have the following interesting letter from an intelligent gentleman at Constantinople. It was received via London, and bears the recent date of

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25th May, 1830.

I arrived in the great city of the East yesterday with Commodore Biddle, his Secretary, Mr. Offly, our Consul at Smyrna, and Dr. Adee, Surgeon of the Lexington, after a fatiguing journey of seven days over [illegible] from the latter place on horseback, I [illegible] not yet recovered from the first emotions of surprise and wonder, upon beholding [illegible] metropolis of the Turkish [illegible] few days residence here [illegible]pe, to give you a sober [illegible]all see. We approached the Bosphorus yesterday morning at daylight from the South, in a barque, and rowed round the Seraglio Point. At sunrise we were all struck with the very apparent resemblance of Stamboul to New York, when viewed from the bay formed by the Prince's Islands. Seraglio Point is the Battery, a bay formed by the sea of Marmora on the west will answer very well for the Hudson, and the Bosphorus with its rapid current is the exact counterpart of East River. Scutari makes a fine Brooklyn. And in Constantinople, if you can fancy the forest of light tapering minarets rising from the mosques to be the steeples of Christian Churches, you would see no very great difference in the pictures of New York and the city of the Constantines. The most striking features in the latter view, are Seraglion Point, and beyond it a short distance, the Mosques St. Sophia and Sultan Achmel. The point is covered with palaces, the harem, and gardens.—You would be astonished at the extent of ground occupied by Constantinople; for under this term is included not only the city properly so called, but Scutari, Pera, Galata, Eyobb, and other suburbs:—and in fact, from the Marmora to the Black Sea, an immense city lines the banks of the Bosphorus.

I am residing in Pera with Mr. Walley, a merchant from Boston, surrounded by the diplomatists from the several Christian Powers. There are so many Franks and Christian habits in Pera, that it has little the appearance of a Turkish city.

I can give you no particulars now, for I have as yet seen nothing; but I think, after remaining here a month or more, as we expect, I shall be able to give you such a quantum of Turkish manners; as to make you wish that the Turks, had remained in Tartary out of my reach.—Mr. Rhind of New York, has succeeded in effecting a treaty of commerce with the Porte, notwithstanding the many obstacles thrown in his way by the English and French ambassadors. He has completely outwitted them, and deserves a vast deal of credit.

Tell A. that Eli Smith left Stamboul with a Reverend Mr. Dwight, both habited in Turkish costume, and mustachios, about six days ago for Armenia and Persia. Henry Oliver has gone to Odessa, but intends to return here to visit Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The death of one king and the accession of another, in former times, gave rise to violent commotions and bloody revolutions.—The Holy Alliance, however, has so completely settled the question of legitimacy, that one king "shuffles off this mortal coil" and another slips into his place at the sound of a trumpet and a proclamation read aloud in the market place and the exchange.—The death of King George and the elevation of King William did not even create a change in the price of stocks an article that fluctuates in value on the mere change of the wind. When Kings were absolute, & exercised their power with despotic sway, these successions were seldom tranquil; but the establishment of constitutions and the recognition of certain rights belonging to the people, have rendered legitimacy less doubtful and difficult.

It is supposed that no material change of ministry will take place on the accession of the new king; in fact the opposition present no materials from which a safe ministry can be made up; and if there is to be no charge in measures, there requires no charge of men. The "military chieftain" at the head of the British Cabinet, has certainly disappointed public expectation as to the extent of his civic acquirements & political sagacity. He has evidently managed things with judgment and capacity, and exhibited a large share of good common sense, and a knowledge of mankind. We cannot conceive what change of policy can arise from the demise of the king. Even admitting that the present state of Ireland that the East India monopoly—the operatives the foreign and colonial trade—the same of the continent and the affairs of Greece and Turkey demanded supervission; a new king at the age of 65 would consider himself rather a *locum tenens* than an active and energetic reformers, who had time to conceive and energy to execute great projects. It is reserved for the regency of the young Queen, his successor, or, probably, the confidental advisers of the young Queen herself, to adopt the important measures of reform, called for by the state of the times and the condition of affairs.

(N Y. Cou. & Enq.

The French Chamber of Deputies, or rather the Elections, which are to designate its members, are at this moment object of great, though unequal, solicitude, both in Europe and America. As the composition of this Chamber, the mode of constituting the Electoral Colleges, and especially the privilege of *the double vote* allotted to one fourth of those Electors who pay the highest taxes, are little understood in this country, the editor of the New York American has availed himself of an article on the subject in the London Times, to present its readers with some interesting particulars on all these points:

The French elective chamber is composed of 430 members, returned by bodies or assemblies of electors who vote in colleges of arrondissement or department, Every Frenchman in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, paying 300 francs a year (about $60) in *direct* taxes, and having attained the thirtieth year of his age, is entitled to vote in one of these colleges; or, in other words, has a voice in the election of a representative to an assembly which disposes of his own and the national purse. The direct taxes which are thus made the basis of the electoral qualification, are of four kinds, the tax upon land, the tax upon personal property, upon doors and windows, and upon *patentes* or licences to exercise trades and professions. Of these taxes the first is the most important, amounting at the last general election (in 1827) to 154,051,889 francs, (about *thirty millions of dollars*,) while the whole of the direct imposts was calculated at 338,802,199 francs—about sixty-five millions of dollars. The tax on *patentes* for the whole kingdom did not amount to four millions five hundred thousand dollars, while that raised on doors and windows is not more than 12,811,000 francs, or about two million three hundred thousand dollars.—Thus, with the exception of a tax of 27,160,248 francs on personal property, the whole of the electoral qualification for all the departments of the kingdom is founded on the possession of landed estates.

But though every Frenchman who pays $60 to the state in direct taxes is entitled to be an elector, all electors have not the same power in sending deputies to the popular chamber. The $60 qualification is the minimum, and entitles its possessor to a vote in the colleges of arrondissement. But in France there are two kinds of electoral assemblies,—those called district or arrondissement colleges of department, or greater colleges; the former amounting to 258, and the latter to 112. In the former all persons have a vote whose contributions amount to the census above specified; in the latter, only the fourth part of the electors who pay the highest contributions. The latter, in respect to their fortune, have a double vote; they can vote in their arrondissement, and they have an additional vote in their departimental college. Thus suppose, as in Paris, that the number of electors amounts to 10,000, the whole body have votes in the district, arrondissement, or minor colleges, and 250, (or one-fourth,) who pay the highest rate of taxes, vote likewise for additional members in the greater colleges, or colleges of department. The number of deputies returned by this aristocratic body of electors is 172, or two members for each of the 86 departments into which the country is divided. In order to enable the priviledged voter to avail himself of his double advantage, a certain interval is always allowed between the two kinds of election. Thus, in the present year, the general election for the arrondissements begins on the 23d instant, while the departmental colleges are convoked on the 3d of July, or ten days later. Anterior to the year 1820, the French had only one class of electors and one kind of electoral college. The representation then consisted of 258 members, elected by all the persons who paid 300 francs in direct taxes. In the spring of that year (the alarming period in which the Duke of BERRY was murdered,) the Ministry and the Court conceived that the Chamber of Deputies, was too democratic in its tendency, and decided that a new infusion of the aristocratic spirit was necessary, by raising the qualification of the elector. The charter stood in the way of altering the electoral census of the existing number of members; but like *Peter*, in the *Tale of the Tub*, the Ministers of Louis XVIII, if they could not find permission to change the obnoxious articles of his political grant, *totidem verbis* or *totidem literis*, they discovered that an addition was no change, and therefore grafted on the existing Chamber two delegates more for every department, to be returned by a fourth part of the wealthier electors. Thus were 172 members added to the popular branch of the legislature by a single act, and a *double* vote created in favour of wealth and fortune.

The whole number of electors whose names appeared in the official lists of 127 at the general election, was 85,353; the whole number who actually voted did not amount to 77,000. Nearly 20,000 of these possessed, of course, the right of the double suffrage, and elected 172 members, besides sharing in the return of the other deputies. Thus a small body of 20,000 men, possessed of the highest fortunes of the country, return 172 deputies by their exclusive ballot, independent of their influence on the returns of the arrondissement colleges.

As the number of electors is limited, and their powers extensive, it is of the greater consequence to secure the purity of the list in which their names appear. Direct taxation being the basis of the privilege, the means for accomplishing this purpose with an honest administration are comparatively easy. The elector may vote either in the department where his domicile is fixed, or where his property is rated. The receivers general of direct taxes, who see on their rolls his amount of contributions to the state, thus can determine his electoral rights. By a law passed under the late Ministry, the time for publishing the lists is determined, and a privilege granted to third parties to demand the erasure of any name which cannot justify a claim to the requisite fortune. These lists are revised annually, and it behoves the electors, each for himself, not only to see that his own name is duly entered, but that no one should be enrolled who is not legally entitled to a vote, as in that way only can the relative weight of his own vote be preserved.

If the qualifications of an elector must be the possession of a considerable independence, that of a deputy must be a respectable fortune, for no man can aspire to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies who does not pay annually, in direct taxes, a sum equal nearly to *two hundred dollars*. This implies a considerable fixed property. The result is that the last French Chamber of Deputies contained the greatest landed and monied fortunes of France. It seems absurd to charge such men, who have every thing to lose by political troubles and revolutionary movements, with designs unfriendly to the peace and prosperity of the kingdom.

In connection with this subject and in order to illustrate the cabinet notions in Paris of the freedom and sacredness of the ballot vote, we annex a circular of *M. de Polignac*, the acting Minister at War, to the Generals commanding divisions of the army.—We could with a better grace expose the inconsistency with all sound views of political independence of this private and confidential circular of a French minister, if we had not seen so recently in our own country, and were not yet daily witnessing the dishonoring proofs, that in this Republic, *as now administered*, not less than under the Bourbon dynasty, office holders are taught "how incompatible with their employments" is any conduct in opposition "to the direction which His Majesty (or his Excellency, it is only in the name in this case, that consists the difference,) has thought most suitable to present circumstances.

DOMESTIC.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

The Editor of the American Farmer, after noticing the experiments on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Way on the 24th June last—adds the following remarks.

These facts are very interesting, as connected wieh the progress of our greater work to the Ohio. We understand that the directors here have been, very judiciously, awaiting the result of this experiment with finished engines at Liverpool, and that being so much more satisfactory even than was expected, no time will be lost in placing an engine of the same structure on our road. Then we shall leave here in the morning, pass Carroll's manor at sun-rise, just as the old gentleman is plunging, according to habit, head foremost into his limestone bath; breakfast in Frederick, on sausages and sour-crout, dine on wild turkeys and venison, with friend Cunningham, in the glades of Alleghany; and sup on the Ohio upon muss-ki-non-gays; consuming only *one-fourth* of the time, that would be required by a canal boat in the act of *passing locks*.

There are to be 400 locks between Washington and Pittsburg; allowing 15 minutes to pass each, which is as little as it takes in England, makes 100 hours, or 4 days to get through the locks, counting nothing for the distance not embraced in these locks which is at least 300 miles, which, at 4 miles, are 3 days, more, making the trip 7 days, and there is no hazard in predicting that this is less than the average time that would be consuming in making the trip.

By locomotive and stationary engines, passengers can be transported on a level or over an inclined plane, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, with perfect safety, and great ease to themselves; the distance from Baltimore to the Ohio will exceed 350 miles, and over this line passengers will arrive in 17½ hours; or allowing for contingencies, in 20 hours!—The mail will bring a love-letter as fast as a carrier pigeon could do! How much our grand-sires lost by not living in these times! What an age of revival this would be for old Leather Stockings!—Could pour old Galileo come to life, he would not now be required to forswear his belief that the earth went round the sun, and not the sun round the earth.—*Petersburg Int.*

Habits of Men of Business.—A sacred regard for the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs no body to do what he can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place—leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his design and business from the view of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not over trade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times, when they can be advantageously made, either in buying or selling—and small profits in credit cases, with little risk, to the chance of greater gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit in writing to paper—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put up in order—never allows his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of his business; well knowing, that if he leaves it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected, is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as care and attention will enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents both at home and abroad—avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters—becomes security only to the industrious, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

From the Roanoke Advocate.

In our last, we mentioned the arrival of Capt. Wheeler, at Weldon, with lighters belonging to the *Lady of the Lake*, in search of freight. From the rumors circulating in this place, we were induced to believe that Capt. W. could have taken off all the produce laden on board the boats then lying at Weldon; and which we were informed, was subject to the control of the Transportation Company's agent, and was withheld from Capt. W. with a disposition to favour the interests of that Company. By an extract in the Norfolk Herald, which we transfer to our columns this week, and from further and more particular information we find it false, and hasten to correct the errors into which we had fallen. There were five boats at Weldon with about 200 hhds. of Tobacco; and so far from Capt. Wheeler's being able to carry this quantity, even had it been in the power of the agent to rescind the contract or cancel the Bills of Lading, entered into, with the captains of the boats, he could not. from the unusually low state of the water; have carried more than 20hhds. at a time; and further, if the captains had assented to the unlading of their boats, which had been stowed at considerable labour and expense, it was not believed, at that time, that this course would have been the most expeditious mode of conveying their loads to market, as a rise in the river was an event upon which reasonable calculations might be made. We have been further informed, from a source upon which we confidently rely, that no preference has been given to the T. C's boats over those belonging to individuals or other companies, at any time either at Weldon or else where on the river but that a most sincere disposition has always been evinced, by those who had the management of produce, to place all boats upon a perfect equality.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 14.

A correspondent requests us to add another to the many cautions already given against leaving poisonous substances within the reach of children, by giving publicity to the following distressing occurrence, which happened a few days since in the neighborhood of the writer.

Two children of Mr. Fielding Jones, living one mile from Mr. Thomas Robinson's tavern, in Orange county, the largest five years old, during the absence of their mother, on the 24th inst. got up on a chest and then climbing to a shelf at last reached a phial of arsenic, one of calomel, and another of spirits of turpentine, and putting them together ate of the mixture. The smallest child, aged 3 years ran into the kitchen and told his mother that the older one had given him some starch out of the phial. The mother, being very much alarmed, ran into the house and found that they had gotton the phials down which hung against the joist, and that the different kinds of medicines were almost gone. The youngest died about 3 o'clock and the elder about seven. They were both buried in one coffin. Let parents take warning from this mournful casualty to let no poisnous substance remain within the reach of children.—*Herald.*

CENSUS.

The American Sentinel estimates, from the information already received, that Philadelphia will be found to contain about 200,000 inhabitants, viz. about 90,000 within the city bounds—and 110,000 without.—It says that the prosperity of the city corresponds with its population; that rents are high—many substantial and elegant buildings erecting in the city and suburbs—and very few houses untenanted—that the increase of inhabitants in Philadelphia within the last ten years will be about 65,000—their houses, manufactories and interior commerce commensurate with this augmentation—that the causes of this advancement will be explained by the state of Market Street—by that immense and perpetually growing trade with all parts of "that vast western world which lies so conveniently to Philadelphia.'

The New York Age says, 'that at no time within its recollection, has money been *so cheap*, or in other words the rate of interest been so low, as at the present.' This remark is applicable, not only to the United States, but to the whole commercial world. It is believed that the United States could obtain any sum of money that they would ask, at an interest of *four* per cent.—This State has borrowed, within a few weeks past, the money required to build the Chemung Canal, at a rate but very little exceeding four per cent interest. They have created a five per cent stock, and sold it at twelve per cent, above par; or in other words, for every hundred dollars of stock that they issue at five per cent, interest, they receive one hundred and twelve dollars on each, being a more advantageous loan taking into calculation the advance upon the stock, than ever the United States or this state, have hertofore made.—Another evidence of the truth of this position assumed, respecting public stocks, is the fact, that the United States debt, partly founded in the year 1790 bearing an interest of only three per cent. each one hundred is worth ninety four dollars in market—whereas during the last fifteen years, the stocks have fluctuated between fifty eight and seventy-five per cent. instead of the ninety four per cent. which they now sell for. It is therefore not unreasonable to conclude that the rate of interest, on public stocks is only about four per cent per annum.

[R. Comp.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris to a gentleman in this City, dated Paris, June 8th, 1830, has been handed to us by a political opponent for publication.

"I regret to learn that some person has been so wanting in candour and justice, as to have written and published in the American papers, a letter to the prejudice of Mr. Rives our Minister to this country.

"I have not seen the article to which I allude, but I understood it accuses him of want of attention to his countrymen, and a disposition to keep himself aloof from them; than which nothing can be more untrue Mr. and Mrs. Rives arrived here under every possible disadvantage. They had not, I believe, a single personal acquaintance in Paris. The localites of the city were unknown to them. It was nesessary for them immediately to fit up an establishment, which was to be done through the medium of a language with which they were not familliar, in doing which great care was required to avoid imposition.

At the same time, they were receiving numerous visits not only from our own countrymen, but also from the diplomatic corps and distinguished strangers. Mrs. Rives who is an *American mother*, has been frequently called upon to give her personal attention to her children, who have had several attacks of severe illness. In addition to this, she has given birth to a son within the last few months.

"Mr. Rives was expected by the Government and the country to enter immediately upon important negotiations, which required much consideration and study. Amidst these multiplied difficulties and calls upon their time and attention it is very probable some letters of introduction may have been overlooked, and that the individuals recommended may have felt as if they had just ground for complaint. So far, from Mr. Rives, being unpopular among his countrymen, I will venture to assert, that the favourable impressions of his private character have in every instance been confirmed by personal acquaintance. In his public capacity, it is believed, that he has done as much (to say the least) towards the accomplishment of the object of his mission, as all his predecessors, since the resortation of the reigning family. Notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances above alluded to the new Minister and his lady have been indefatigable in their personal attention, and have given several very handsome entertainments. I can say with confidence, that they both possess the undivided esteem of all our countrymen to whom they are known."

From the Warrenton Reporter.

At an Annual Conference of the Associate Methodist Churches in North Carolina, held at Whitaker's Chapel in Halifax county, on the 5th day of Aug. 1830, and the succeeding days, the Rev. Wm. W. Hill, President called the Conference together, when the Rev. Caswell Drake, was appointed Secretary. After verifying the certificates, of the members, 27 in number, the Conference proceeded to transact business. Various regulations were adopted for carrying on the Work, raising the necessary funds, &c.

The Rev. Wm. W. Hill was re-elected President of the State Conference, and the following persons were elected Delegates to the Convention to be held in Baltimore in November, viz:

Ministers.	Laymen.
Wm. W. Hill	Spear Whitaker.
Willis Harris	Dr. J. F, Bellamy.
Josiah R. Horn	Ivey Harris.

The following persons were then elected to supply vacancies if any should happen in the order in which their names stand:

Ministers.	Laymen.
Richard Davison	Joseph Norman.
Jesse H. Cobb	Lemuel Deberry.
Miles Nash	Benj. J. Hicks.

ONEIDA, N. Y. CONFERENCE.—The venerable and esteemed Bishop Hedding, presided over this assemblage, which consisted of more than 100 Methodist ministers and and closed a harmonious week session at Utica, on the 21st ult.—Among the various business transacted by the conference, two resolutions of very general interest were passed, viz to promote the establishment of Temperance Societies throughout its jurisdiction, and requiring every preacher to use his influence to effect this object, and to discourage, as far as may be, the practice of dressing in black, and other unnecessary expenses of mourning apparel.

Little Falls Gaz.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

MILTON:

Saturday,.....August 28, 1830.

A Trinitarian.—There is now living in a country village, a man who has been three times married; each of his wive's names were the same; he had three children by each; and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living, the third by each wife; and whose birth days are within three days of each other. His last wife has been dead three years; and he expects to get married again in three months.

[*Miner's Journal.*

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Columbia College, New York.—Commencement was on Tuesday the 3d inst. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 23 young gentlemen, and that of A. M. on six. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. William J. Stone, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Maryland; the Rev. William Creighton, Rector of St. Mark's Church, in the city of New York; the Rev. William D. Snodgrass Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Murray-street; the Rev. Frederick C. Shaeffer, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, in New York and the Rev. James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.

Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J.—At the Commencement at this College, on the 21st ult. the the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 26, and that of A. M. on 9 young gentlemen. Two medical graduates received the degree of M. D.—The Honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. William Wirt, of Baltimore, Md.

Pennsylvania University.—The University of Pennsylvania held its Annual Commencement [at Philadelphia] on the 31st ult—when the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 8 students—of Master of Arts on 16—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine on Samuel Roane of Virginia, and Wm. Dunn, of N. Carolina—the honorary Degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Dr. Mead, [Assistant Bishop of Virginia]—and of Doctor of Divinity on two ministers of the Gospel.

Union College, Schenectady N. Y.—At the late commencement in this institution the degree of A. B. was conferred on 96 young gentlemen, members of the senior class; the honoary degree of D. D. on the Rev. S. B. Howe, President of Dickinson College, Penn., and on Rev. Thomas Raffles, of Liverpool, England.

The London Humane Society for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, lately held ther anniversary. In a report then read, it was stated, that since the foundation of the society in 1774, upwards of five thousand persons have been rescued from apparent death.

GOLD.—The Richmond Compiler states that Gold has been found in the county of Fluvana, and that brilliant hopes were entertained of a rich reward for the search and working in that direction. It also states that some cunning wights have been tracing the vein with a compass from Georgia to Virginia, and that leases have been taken of land lying under this line. The Compiler says he "was not aware of the extent to which this gold fever prevails." If our friend should visit our town and country, it will not fail to astonish him. It is unquestionably a lottery, but one in which the prizes bear a greater proportion to the blanks than any which Yatos & M'Intyre advertise. We saw this week a fortnight's proceeds of one mine, in the shape of half a dozen bars of Gold, amounting in value to $2,200. The working of the mines and the washing of the ore are now about to be conducted upon scientific principles, and, of course, with much greater success.

Fredb'g Arena.

PURE WATER.

The following simple mode of examining a Well to ascertain whether it contains any offensive substances calculated to make water impure, is recommended in a northern paper.

"Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch, and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well, which will instantly become illuminated in a manner so brilliant that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, knives, &c. can be distinctly discerned, but also that the smallest pebbles and stones at the bottom can be as effectually examined as if they were held.—The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the above manner in the morning or afternoon."

The population of New Haven, (Conn. in 1820, was 8,327. It is now 10,653.

Albany.—The census of this place is completed. It contains 24,216 inhabitants, viz. 11,333 white males, 11, 632 white females, and 1051 colored persons. This number includes 3,199 aliens. The population in 1820 was 12,630—and in 1825, 15,974.

We learn from a passenger who arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz, in the schr. United States, Capt. Creaghead, that the Mexican Republic still continued in a very unsettled state, and that scenes of outrage and violence were of daily occurrence, Guerrero, with a strong body of forces, which were rapidly augmenting, was about making a descent upon the city of Mexico, and the last advices left him encamped within three leagues of that capital.

A tailor in Mayence has invented an entire dress in one piece, consisting of cravat, waist-coat, coat, breeches and gaiters, which may all be put on in one minute. He intends to apply for a patent.

Since the close of the electioneering campaign, we are happy to learn, that the inhabitants are returning to their *sober* senses, which many had not enjoyed for weeks past. A few more scenes of the kind, and the "jig is up" with republicanism and moral honesty. We cannot possibly understand how a good and honest citizen can bribe his neighbor with a glass of grog, and take his seat in the legislature with clean hands and a clear conscience. We know it is the custom; but custom can neither do away right, nor make that which is base, a rule of moral rectitude! If the great and conspicuous will annually prostrate every principle of morality, what have we to expect from those in humbler walks of life? It is high time that every good citizen took a firm stand against treating at elections, and for electioneering purposes.

The Season.----For a few days past, we have had cool northerly winds and the nights indicate the approach of autumn. Tobacco, we are happy to learn, is quite promising; a more than ordinary crop is anticipated in our neighborhood.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cumberland—William Murchison, Senate. Alexander McNeill and Alexander Buie, Commons. John Black, Sheriff.

Town of Fayetteville—Lonis D. Henry.

Robeson— —— Howell, Senate. John Purcell and John Brown, Commons.

Richmond—Tryam M'Farland, Senate. James Murphey and Isham A. Duman, Commons. Crawford, Sheriff.

New Hanover—Wm. B. Meares, Senate. Wm. S. Larkins and Thomas Hill, Commons. Gabriel Holmes Sheriff.

Town of Wilmington—Joseph A. Hill.

Lenoir—Wm. D. Moseley, Senate.—Allen W. Wooten and Council Wooten Commons. Walter Davenport, sheriff.

Chatham—Joseph Ramsey, Senate. N. G. Smith and J. J. Brooks, Commons. H. D. Bridges, sheriff.

Jones—Risdon M. M'Daniel, Senate.—Nathan B. Bush and Owen W. B. Cox, C. William Huggins, sheriff.

Greene—Wyatt Moye, Senate. James Harper and Elisha Uzzle, Commons. John W. Taylor, sheriff.

Wayne—Gabriel Sherard, Senate. James Rhodes and John W. Sasser, Commons.—Calvin R. Blackman, sheriff.

Carteret—D. W. Borden, Senate. Thomas Marshall and John F. Jones, Commons. Absalom Fulford, sheriff.

Wake—Charles I. Hinton Senate. N. E. Rand and Samuel Whitaker, Commons. Wm. R. Hinton, sheriff.

Randolph—A. Brower, Senate. Jonathan Worth and A. Brower, Commons. Geo. Hoover, sheriff.

Burke—David Newland, senate. Col. A. Bergen and Capt. E. A. Hooper, commons. Wm. C. Butler, sheriff.

Wilkes—Gen. Edmund Jones, senate.—Col. William Horton and Gen. Montford Stokes, commons. Col. William Hampton, sheriff.

Ashe.—John Ray, Esq. senate without opposition; Col. James Horton and James Calloway Esq. commons; John C. Gambill, sheriff.

Lincoln.—Col. Daniel Hoke, Senate, without opposition. Bartlett Shipp, Andrew H. Loretz, Commons. Thomas Ward Sheriff.

Halifax.—Isham Mathews (no opposition) Senate. Jesse A. Bynum and Thomas Nicholson, Commons. James Simmons re-elected Sheriff.

Town of Halifax.—William L. Long, without opposition.

British Colonial Trade.—The Portland Courier of August 14, says—"We learn from William Vance, Esq. who left Eastport for this place on Saturday last, that on the preceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. Johns, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the U. States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by letter from Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. Johns.

The same news was received by a commercial house at St. Andrews from a respectable commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the interest of the British northern and eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape, we think there is but little doubt."

MR. WIRT'S ORATION.—*Mr. Wirt's* oration before the Literary Societies of Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J. at the late commencement, is spoken of as a brilliant performance—as one of his best and happiest efforts. A correspodent of the National Intelligencer says of it—"I cannot at tempt an analysis. It will doubtless be published: you will then judge of the excellent sense, the sound maxims of life, drawn, as he said, from his own experience; the beauty of his classic allusions, the variety of his topics, the lucidness of his arguments. But the grace of his manner, the rich and mellow intonations of his voice, not even your imagination can supply. It was the highest treat of eloquence I ever enjoyed.

"Notwithstanding the heat and the crowd I listened nearly two hours with unwearied and unabated interest, only dreading, at every pause, that he was coming too soon to a close—that the charm of his eloquence was to be disolved. His last sentences completed the captivation commenced by the first and when he ceased to speak, there was a silence of many seconds throughout the whole audience, as if they were spell-bound. Such an effect I never witnessed before: similar to the feeling produced by fine music, when the suspended seems to linger on the departed sounds.

"What a magic is there in eloquence! How I wish he was in the pulpit, and these noble talents were consecrated to the noblest cause! But it is possible, nay probable, that his wise admonitions and admirable instructions may come with more power to the hearts of his audience than they would from a preacher or professor. To hear a man of the world, who knew all that the world *could* give, pronounce it wholly insufficient to fill the heart, and recommending religion as the only solid good, must carry conviction to the youthful mind."

A Courteous Refusal.—A gentleman having prevailed upon a young lady, to whom he was engaged, to give him her miniature, promised his in return, as soon as he should find a good artist. The lovers mean while had quarrelled. The gentleman desirous of making his peace, said, "I have just seen a fine minature by the celebrated E——; mine shall be executed next week, if you say so," "It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied, "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

NODERN MEANINGS TO OLD WORDS.

Suggestion.—Advice given by a servant to his employer.

Young man's best companion.—He who takes him home when he cannot take himself home.

Aristocrat.—One who considers that respectability of his grand father sufficient payment for his own debts.

Rights of the People.—The exclusive privilege of grumbling at oppression enjoined by the British (*qr American?*) nation.

Rates.—A kind of taxes so called because no one pays them witout grumbling at them.

Nuisance.—The disturbance caused by your neigebor in his fortune.

Country Bank.—A paper manufactory.

Oversight.—To leave your old umbrella in a news-room and to bring away a new one.

Guilt.—In no sense, innocence.

Humanity.—The motive for a doctor's exhortations.

Festive Board.—The board of Exercise.

Sinecure.—A disease without a cure.

Victim of circumstances.—One who *imbibes* a habit of hard drinking, because the alehouse happens to be in his way home.

To trust in Providence.—To walk out on a sunshiny day without your umbrella.

Preventive Service.—A crowd of domestics standing in each other's way.

Home sweet Home!—A song

Coward.—One who considers circumstances.

Libet.—Unlawful truth.

King's evil.—The bad humor of the tax payers.

Confidential Communication.—The King's speech to the Lords and Commons for 1830.

Litigious fellow.—One who will not submit to be cheated.

Congratulation.—To condole with a King on his father's death which has raised *him to the throne.*

Anti-Slavery Society.—The independent society of English street beggars.

Surviving Relatives.—Relatives called into existence by the death of a rich man—grubs who devour his remains.

Science.—To tie a canister to a dog's tail, and observe whether he runs east or west.

Apprentice.—A lad learning by experience the tyranny necessary to make him a master.

Unfortunate man.—One born with a conscience.

Abstemious man.—One who never tastes wine or spirits—at home.

Scavenger.—A fellow who collects the mud into a heap, to be re spread by the passengers on the foot paths.

Pastor.—Not one who *feeds* but is *fed by his* flock.

Reflective turn.—To have your umbrella turned inside out whilst turning a corner.

Remorse.—The feelings of a pickpocket caught in the fact.

Precocity.—The impertinence of *your* child.

Balance of power.—common sense.

Laws.—Authority for publicly whipping the wicked—poor.

Superfluity.—Cream.

Convincing proof.—The only incredible part of a story.

Picturesque object.—Your neighbor's house on fire.

Love.—An ingredient used in making poetry.

Person of regular habits.—One who is carried to bed tipsey every night.

Fastidiousness.—A reluctance to be seen in the company of your shabbily dressed creditor.

Hypocrite.—One who pretends to think or feel differently from yourself.

Freedom of the Press.—To have your pocket picked in a crowd.

Mackadamised road.—A road made by peasants' carts, for the accommodation of great men's coaches.

Next door neighbour.—A face which you feel confident to have seen somewhere.

Support of Constitution.—A warrant for hard drinking.

Banker.—One who makes a merit of lending others' money.

Introduction of Rice into America.—Martin states, in his history of North Carolina, that the planting of Rice was commenced in this country, in the year 1693, as follows: A brig from madagascar, on her way to England, came to anchor off Sulivan's Island. Thos. Smith, going on board, received from the Captain a bag of seed Rice, with information, of its culture in the East; its suitableness for food, and its incredible increase. Smith divided the seed among his friends, and an experiment being made in different soils, the success surpassed the expectation the Captain had excited. Thus, from this small beginning accidentally occurring arose the staple commodity of Carolina. which soon became the chief support of the colony, and the great source of its opulence.

[*Ral. Reg.*

A YANKEE FAIRLY BEAT.

The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the last annual sheep shearing on that Island says: "Our Selectment very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion; but we understand one man opened a shop for the *sale of water*, and furnished the *spirits gratis.* Jack tars are up to a thing or two, and one of the sturdy sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the water merchant filled a tumbler half full of rum, drank it down, said it was goodenough without reducing, and told the evader of the law that he might sell the water to some one who liked it better than he did."

The very last. 'Why,' said a cockney, 'is a cup of tea like marrying a second time?' D'ye give it up?—Because it's *re-wiving.*

Value of a Frenchman,—The Dey of Algiers, it is said, pays $200 for a live Frenchman, and $100 for a dead one.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Stephen Pleasant, Mr. George Robards, of Orange, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Stephen Wells, Esq. of Person county.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Mr. Aaron V. Lea, to Miss Sally, youngest daughter of James Currie, Esq. all of this county.

On the same day, by James McMullin, Esq. Mr. James Daniel, to Miss Jane Stuart, daughter of Mrs. Ann Stuart, all of this county.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 23d inst. Miss POLLY MOORE, second daughter of Mr. John Moore, of Person county. She was an exemplary christian in life, and died with the fullest assurance of happiness beyond the grave.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

	Per.	Ds.	Ct.	Ds.	Ct
Tobacco, fine, from	cwt.	5	50	8	00
Do. common,	"	2	00	4	50
Corn	bbl.	2	00	2	50
Wheat,	bush.	00	50	00	00
Bacon,	cwt.	7	00	9	00
Salt,	sack.	3	75	4	00
Bees Wax,	lb.	00	22	00	25
Whiskey,	gal.	00	25	00	35
RICHMOND DO.					
Tobacco,	cwt.	4	00	13	00
Wheat,	bush.	0	60	0	90
Corn,	bbl.	2	50	3	00
Whiskey, common,	gal.	00	30	00	35
PETERSB'G. DO.					
Tobacco,	cwt.	3	50	8	00
Wheat,	bush.	0	75	0	90
Corn,	bbl.	2	50	3	00

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A YOUTH 15 or 16 years of age, well grown, of good character, who can read well, will find a good situation in this Office to learn the printing business, if application be made immediately.

WRITING ACADEMY.

D. EASTON proposes to give instructions in WRITING, to the Ladies and gentlemen of Milton and its vicinity, if sufficient encouragement be obtained. He teaches the Swift Mercantile hand, the small Epistolary hand, *without ruling;* and others if requested. He also instructs in making PENS. Specimens of scholars' improvement, and other testimonials of his character and qualifications, may be seen at the Milton Hotel.

As several scholars are already obtained, he proposes to begin on Monday next, at a quarter past five o'clock, P. M. at the most convenient room that can be obtained.

Aug. 28.—1ipd.

A CAMP-MEETING

WILL commence at Bold Spring, in Halifax county, Va. on Friday, the 8th of October. Travelling preachers, and the friends of the Society, generally, are invited to attend.

WM: HOLMES.

Granville Circuit, Aug. 18th.

IRON.

SAMUEL WATKINS & CO.

HAVE on hand, and will continue to receive from the Washington Iron-Works, a complete assortment of Iron, which they will sell at $5 per 100 pounds, Cash.

May 27th.—51-tf.

JULY 24th, 1830.

At a meeting of the Milton Jockey Club, at the Milton Hotel, present, James Lea, John Ragland, Achilles Whitlock, George Farley, James W. Jeffreys, Alexander Henderson, when it was Resolved, that the

1st. Days race for colts three years old, be one mile heats—entrance $50; subscription to remain open until the preceding evening; three or more to make a race—2 entered.

2d Day, Proprietor's purse, 2 mile heats, entrance $10 to subscribers, to non-subscribers $15, purse $200.

3d Day, Jockey Club purse $350, three mile heats—entrance, to subscribers, $20, to non-subscribers $30. Money hung up at the usual discount.

4th Day, a Handy Cap—entrance $25, and the gate money of that day.

The Race to commence on Tuesday the 12th of October.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

The Game of Whist will be tolerated, but every other description of gambling, in the day time, is forbidden; an offender will most assuredly be punished to the extent of the law.

Proposed Stakes to be run for over the Nashville Turf.

First, a post stake for colts foaled the Spring 1830, $1,000 entrance, play or pay, to close on the first day of January 1831, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on Thursday preceeding the Jockey Club Races.

2nd. A sweepstake for colts foaled the Spring 1830 play or pay, $500 entrance, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceeding the Jockey Club Races. Each enterer to name two colts, either of which he may run, to close on the first day of January 1831, three entries to make a race.

3d. A post stake for colts—the produce of mares put to the horse in 1830, each enterer to be confined to the colts of one horse $100 entrance, play or pay, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceeding the Jocky Club Races—three entries to make a race, and to close on the first day of January 1831.

Subscription papers to each of the above stakes will be found in the possession of the subscriber.

T. W. GILMAN, Proprietor.

Maj. Gilman:—I perceive by the above that three colt stakes are proposed to be run over your turf—I enter in all three of them, agreeable to the propositions.

In the second, I name a colt from Morgiana by Archy, and one by Jerry out of an Archy mare.

In the third, I enter a colt by Jerry, I give James Jackson for Security.

GEO. ELLIOTT.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Sweepstakes to be run for on the Baltimore course.

BALTIMORE JOCKEY CLUB.—The following sweepstakes, to be run for on the Baltimore course, are open. Persons desirous of subscribing will please address a letter to that effect to J. S. Skinner, editor of the American Turf Register, at Baltimore.

SWEEPSTAKES FALL OF 1830.—We, the subscribers, agree to run colts and fillies three years old this spring, over the Baltimore course, on the day preceding the jockey club race, next autumn, two mile heats. Entrance $300, half forfeit. Five or more to make a race, and the rules of the course, in all respects, to govern—To close on the first day of September next, by which time the entries must be accurately described. May 27, 1830. Two entries to the above.

SPRING, 1831.—Mile heats entrance $200 h. f.; five or more to make a race, to close first September next. Three entries.

FALL, 1831.—Two mile heats entrance $300, h. f. five or more to make a race, to close first September next.—Three entries.

SPRING. 1832.—Mile heats; entrance $500, h. f. five or more to make a race; to close first of January 1831.—Two entries.

SPRING. 1833.—Mile heats; entrance $500, h. f. four or more to make a race; to close first January 1831.—One entry.

THE TREE-HILL RACES will commence the 1st Tuesday in October next, and continue as usual. A full meeting of the Club is desired at Tree Hill the Monday evening preceding October 4, to elect officers for the ensuing Club, and fix the future Spring and Fall Meetings.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

July 23.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

POETRY.

"The man that hath not music in himself,
Is not mov'd with the concord of sweet sounds,
Fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils."
[SHAKESPEARE.

THE LOST PLEIAD.

Gone from the bl[illegible] depths of sky!
Fall[illegible] number in Oblivion's night!
And the sweet sounds which softly floated by,
No longer swelling through the halls of night!
And yet none heard it,—And the living tongues
That fill the air, ne'er told thy tale of fear,
For thy sweet song the sister stars among,
Was bound by Silence ere it wandered here.
Yet still amid the glorious choir of Heaven,
The same glad sounds ring out upon the air;
The same low tones from seraph hymns are given,
In those far halls, as when the lost was there!
Still does the same star-banner of the skies,
Wave proudly o'er us in the unknown blue;
From those high shrines the same pure incense flies,
As once from thy bright censer upward flew.
And where art thou, pale star? In skies more fair,
Wandering to music in a path of light?
Or roaming darkly through the trackless air,
Thy bright brow girded with the gloom of night?
Oh, may it be that in those depths unknown,
On yon majestic heaven, thou still art free,
Floating unshadowed o'er the eternal throne—
A light unchanging on the sky's blue sea!
And wast thou peopled with a race like ours,
When from the sky thy light was blotted out?
Did happy souls make glad thy golden bowers,
And list the music thy fair halls about?
Oh—then boast not of thrones or sceptered ones,
When thus a world has vanished from afar!
And yon bright heaven with its uncounted suns
Is not less glorious for one vanished star!

N. England Review. S. M. C.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOR HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

GOD save our noble King.
William the Fourth we sing;
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.

O Lord our God arise,
Guard him from enemies,
Or make them fall;
May peace with plenty crown'd
Through his realms abound,
So be his name renown'd,
God save us all.

Or should some foreign band
Dare to this favour'd land
Discord to bring,
May our brave William's name,
Proud in the list of fame,
Bring them to scorn and shame,
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On William deign to pour,
Joy round him fling;
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God save the King.

MISCELLANY.

From the Roanoke Advocate.

THE FUNERAL.—*A Tale of the South.*

FOUNDED ON FACT.

In the year 1827, being called unexpectedly on some urgent business, to the South, I made all haste to depart; and, accordingly having thrust some few articles of clothing into a small portmanteau, took my seat in the stage.

It was early in the vernal season, when all nature seemed cheered and animated by the prospect of being very soon released from the thraldom of an excessive cold and dreary winter, and anticipating the return of milder and more congenial atmosphere. The tender buds of the shrubbery and forest trees, were just begining to swell, and to pour forth their fragrant sweets "on the desert air," while the little birds were carolling and warbling their soft notes, as it in praise to their Divine Creator, for having thus so beneficently ordained the happy and agreeable rotation of the seasons. While the rest of the passengers, after congratulating each other on the agreeable prospect of a pleasant jonrney, were engaged in conversation, on the passing occurrences of the day, I found more real enjoyment, in viewing and admiring the beauties of surrounding country; and with feelings of the utmost reverence and delight, sat contemplating and musing on the varient intricacy and incomprehensibility of the sublime works of the "Great Architect of the Universe," till lost in wonder, admiration, and astonishment.

The sun, that had been obscured in the earlier part of the day, now darted his brilliant rays upon the earth, and illuminated every object. In a little while not a flake of cloud was visible to the eye.

We journeyed on, stopping occasionally for a change of horses and a little refreshments, 'till at length the sun began to sink beyond the western horizon; and in a short time, the brilliant and animating light of day gave place to the dark and sombre gloom of night. The passengers, who had been all the while engaged in cheerful conversation, by an intutive synchronism of feeling, soon participated in the same gloom and dulness of the times. In a few moments all were hushed in stilness, and nothing could be heard save the ratling of the coach over the rough road, the cracking of the whip, or an occasional oath from the driver to his horses. Some of the passengers seemed disposed to doze away the time; while others, more watchful, remained in a deep mediative mood occasionally raising their heads, and enquiring of the driver—"how far to the next stage?"

The moon having recently changed, was visible long ere the setting of the sun, but passed unobserved until his flaming majesty, withdrawing his mantle of dazzling brightness sent forth a fainter gleam by his loyal proxy. After glimmering through the trees for a short time, she, too, following the course of her fiery prototype, soon sunk behind the western hills. Being thus deserted by the last lingering light of the crescent, the night was now "both drear and dark."

Hours rolled away in this stillness and darkness, when casting my eyes around, I perceived a dawn of light bursting forth in the east; and, in a short time Aurora rising and shining in effulgent brightness, proclaimed the presence of day. We had travelled but a short distance further, when the coach stopped, and alighting from it, we entered a neat and plain little country inn, where we regaled ourselves on a very substantial and and comfortable breakfast. Being much refreshed by the repast just taken, we again resumed our seats. The air, which had been close and still, now began to stir and a gentle breeze sprung up, which sweetened by the exhalations from the surrounding shrubbery, and wafted to my olfactories, served to stimulate my imagination, and arouse still higher my admiration for the beauties of nature. The lofty poplar, the sturdy oak, the blooming peach, and the spreading dogwood, and all the trees of the forest that had, by the cruel blasts of Boreas been deprived of their covering, now cheered by the animating influence of returning spring, gave evident indication that they were again about to put forth their verdant foliage, and invite the gentle zephyrs to wave their lofty tops, as if in proud consciousness of superiority over all the rest of nature's works. The fields all around were just beginning to thrust their grassy spires above the surface of the earth; while the little feathered tribe poured forth their sweet and cheerful notes, that fell upon my ear, and carried a thrill of rapture to my heart.

A few more hours brought us to the village of ——, the place of my destination. Here I alighted, and bidding my fellow travellers adieu, entered the hotel; and being conducted, by the very civil and polite landlord, to a small apartment, I was soon enrapped in the arms of Morpheus. On arousing from my slumbers, I strolled into the street, to take a slight view of the place. The village of H. is handsomely situated, on one of the bolddst rivers of the South, about two hundred miles from its source, and one hundred from its mouth. The town stands on a high and beautiful eminence or promontory of land, extending to the border of the river, and terminating in a perpendicular bluff. As you recede fram the river you pass over a beautiful verdant lawn, stretching along its banks, and gradually ascend, until you reach the centre of the village. The side walks were handsomely decorated with large lombardy poplars, stretching their lofty tops above the buildings, like so many spires; from the huge size, and decaying state of which, and the moss-grown roofs of the buildings, I was induced to believe it a town of some antiquity, indeed I was shortly afterwards informed that it was much renowned for having been the birth-place of the State Constitution.

On returning to my lodgings, I was most agreeably surprised, on meeting an intimate friend, a resident of this place, whom I had not seen for many years. Having felicitated ourselves, on thus meeting so unexpectedly, my friend Walter now proposed that we should extend our walk; to which I readily acquiesced. As we passed along the street, conversing on the various occurrences, since our last meeting, our attention was arrested by a crowd, that seemed to be gathering around a small two story dwelling. On enquiry, I was informed by Walter, that it was the funeral occasion of a lady. "She was," said Walter, "the wife of a young gentleman of my acquaintance, who having married at an early age, and being in very moderate circumstances, was compelled to stem the "rugged stream of life" by his own individual exertions; and by a correct deportment, an honorable and upright course of conduct, and an indefatigable attention to business, he has gained the confidence, not only of his friends, but of all his acquaintances. Having attained a respectable station in society—his business prospering and increasing, and being in the full enjoyment of all the domestic happiness that the connubial state affords he was but a short time since feliciating himself, on being so particularly favoured by the hand of Providence. But now, oh! how changed the scene. By one fell stroke of death, deep affliction hovers around him, and he is called to "mourn over departed joys." The dreadful winds of Sirocco could not have been more blasting to vegetation, than is this sad calamity to all his hopes. The tender partner of his cares," continued Walter, "who now lay a breathless corpse, he loved with all fervor and warmth peculiar to his character; and was, in turn, loved most affectionatoly by her. If she possessed not the fascinating charms, the intellectual acquirements, or the personal accomplishments of the drawing room, she, at least, possessed the artlessness, innocence, and domestic virtues, of the cottage amiable, virtuous, and affectionate, she retained all those fine and tender feelings of which the heart of woman is susceptible. But it was around the bed of sickness, when the object of her conjugal affection lay suffering under the torture of excruciating disease, that the finest qualities, and noblest traits of her character were displayed. Ever at the bedside, and watching with intense anxiety, and fond affection, every look, every motion, every throbbing pulse, she ministered to his wants with such a tenderness, and gentleness of manner, that was of itself calculated to allay the agony of disease. No toil or fatigue could estrange or lessen the ardour of her attention.

"I will," said Walter, "relate to you a little incident that occured in the family, indicative of her sensibility and sympathy of feeling. Fitz James being out, attending to his affairs, on returning home found his wife bathed in tears, and seemingly in deep distress, with a small book, the *chief d'ouvre* of Miss Porter's works, in her hand. The tender husband, with much earnestness and concern, exclaimed: "My dear wife, what is the matter? what causes your distress?" "Oh?" said she, raising her head, and genly smiling through the tears that were coursing down her cheeks, and shining like the prismatic colours of the rain-drop reflected before a radiant sun, "Oh, they are going to kill Sir William Wallace." The earnest countenance of Fitz James now relapsed into a smile; and advancing and tenderly kissing her, he assured her, that what she had been reading was only fiction, and should give her no cause of concern."

Having concluded his brief and pathetic history of this worthy family Walter proposed that we should attend the funeral rites; and as my feelings had become very much enlisted, I readily assented. On entering the apartment, I found it nearly filled, with persons of both sexes. Some were endeavoring to repress the violent agonies of grief while the countenances of all were depicted with a cast of the utmost gravity and seriousness. As the crowd gathered, we retired a little without the door; not so far, however, as to prevent a view of the congregation within. On casting my eyes around, my attention was arrested by the appearance of a gentleman, who seemed a little advanced in age, rather above the ordinary size, of a florid complexion, and a little inclined to baldness. "Who is that," said I to Walter drawing his attention towards the gentleman. "That," said he, "is the Governor of the State, a most amiable man, who possesses as much generosity, philanthropy, and kindness of heart, as Sir William Wilberforce himself; and that," continued he, pointing to a female, of low stature, very neatly and plainly dressed, and with much dignity of deportment, "that is his lady; a worthier family never lived. They are here on a visit to their relations, who live in the vicinity of this place." "What a pure and heartfelt gratification," said I, "it must be, to every lover of true republicanism, to see the highest officers of our land mingling with the meritorious yeomanry of the country, and sympathizing in their misfortunes." "Yes," replied Walter, his countenance brightening "my heart glows with the most inexpressible fondness and reverence for my country, in thus beholding the beneficence of her chief rulers, rising transcendently above the cold and ruthless hand of arrogance and oppression; I feel," continued he, "above proud and innate satisfaction that this is "my own native land."

The congregation having by this time assembled, a breathless silence reigned through the room, when the minister arose, and stepping a little in advance of the assembly, delivered a very appropriate and feeling discourse—reminding us of the uncertainty of human life, the depravity and decaying nature of mankind, and the sure and inevitacertainty of death. The reverend minister having concluded, Fitz James expressed to some of his friends a wish that he might behold, for the last time, the cold and lifeless form of his tender and beloved wife. The corpse lay encased in a neat and handsome coffin, that rested on a small mahogany table, in the centre of the room. The lid of the coffin being removed, the disconsolate Fitz James now cast an earnest and wistful look of affection on the pale and emaciated countenance of his lamented wife. Though the vital spirit had fled; though enrapped in the eternal sleep of an euthanasian death, the same sweet smile was still there. His perturbed imagination fancied the mild and gentle accents of her voice still lingering upon his ear. Every little incident, every tender and affectionate look, every kind and benevolent act, in an instant flashed across his mind, and added a double incentive to the violence of his grief. The agony of his soul was wrought to the highest excess, when kneeling by the side of the corpse, and bursting into a flood of tears, he called aloud in the most tender and feeling manner: "Oh, Amelia! Amelia! farewell! farewell!! my beloved dear Amelia, farewell!! never more shall I behold thy sweet face." He arose, wiping away the tears that were streaming down his cheeks, imprinted a tender final kiss upon the cold and palid lips of the unfortunate Amelia. The lamentations of all the kindred and friends of the deceased, now became loud and violent; and the air of sympathy and sorrow rested on every eye.

The corpse was now conducted from the house and deposited in the hearse; and Fitz James being unwilling to be separated from his deceased companion, determined to follow her remains to the grave. Having seated himself in a carriage, he espied, in the arms of a friend, his child, a pretty little cherub boy about two years of age; and reaching forward, and clasping it to his bosom, gave vent anew to the violence of his grief, in a torrent of tears. He held and embraced it, as the tenderest pledge of conjugal affection—a pure emblem of plighted love—a living memento, bequeathed him by his fond and beloved wife. The little innocent child, too young to foster a pang of sorrow, gazed around with apparent unconcern, unconscious of his father's grief or the severe loss that he himself had sustained.

The procession, with a slow and solemn step, now moved off in a long train of carriages and horsemen. A deep gloom pervaded the whole train. The scene of affliction that had just been witnessed, left no one disposed to conversation. Every one, "absorbed in silent sorrow," remained pensive and sad, musing on the uncertain tenure of life, and doubting the probability of its being soon their lot to share a similar fate. All moved on in quiet, and nothing could be heard, save the trampling of the horses, or the occasional jostling of the carriages. Three long and tedious hours had passed away, and having gone near half a score of miles, when the procession at length arrived at the old family mansion. The corpse, being here lowered from the hearse, was placed on a bier, and conducted to the family grave-yard. The congregation had now gathered around, when the worthy minister made a few solemn remarks, and concluded the ceremony by offering up a fervent prayer. Here, again the bereft Fitz James, at the thoughts of a final separation from his beloved spouse burst forth into the severest pangs of grief; and advancing, and throwing himself across the corpse, that still rested upon the bier, he most earnestly and tenderly exclaimed, "Oh, Amelia! my dear Amelia! thou art gone from me forever! must I now bid you a final adieu? Farewell? Farewell!!" Then casting up his eyes, as if to invoke the divine interposition of Heaven to support him on this trying occasion, he uttered, in a low and emphatic tone, "God! O, God!" On arising, his countenance assumed a brighter aspect. Resignation rested upon his brow. The violent agitations of his bosom, like the Halcyon succeeding the tumultuous storm of boisterous ocean, subsided into a more fixed and serene melancholy. He now turned around, and with a slow and steady step walked quietly away. In a little while was heard the rumbling of the hard clod, upon the polished coffin; the sound of which was echoed back from the distant wood as the groans of nature, bemoaming the loss of departed merit. The grave being filled, and having raised a small mound of earth above it the crowd gradually dispersed. In a few moments all around this sacred spot was calm and tranquil; and the mild, the innocent, the virtuous Amelia now rests entombed in a lonely grave.

FENELON.

Any thinking man who reads this will laugh at, or lament, accordingly as his heart is good or bad—the infatuation of the advocates of internal improvement. Thus will the historian speak of them—About this time there arose in the Republic a party, who, had they not received a timely check would in their mad and unthinking career, have broken down every constitutional boundary and plunged the States in irretrievable ruin. Their battle cry, their gathering sound was "Improvement!" and thousands joined their banners, attracted by such a stirring word, who too late discovered their folly, who too late discovered that "Improvement" meant *not* a steady progression, but that its votaries were ready to rush into every splendid foolery, and to follow as though it were a guiding pillar of fire, the "jacko'-lantern' of every crack brained or knavish projector. Henry Clay was at the head of this party; he sought for power through their instrumentality; but he secretly laughed at their folly, which was fully proved by his desertion of them at the first turning of the popular tide. And rapid, indeed, was that turning, when the people discovered that instead of reaping the harvest of good things which the Clay demagogues had promissed them, they had become involved, inextricably and ruinously involved in debt, without any commensurate advantage being obtained. Pennsylvania alone was bowed down beneath debt of *thirty millions*, that of New-York was still heavier, and those of the other States in proportion, and in five years the National Debt amounted to the enormous sum of $900,000,000. It is a matter of mirth as well as of instruction, to note how quickly, and how loudly, the father of the scheme CLAY, when he perceived its effects, unsaid all that he had said, *unsware* all that he had sworn.

THE EXECUTION.

On Monday last, agreeably to his sentence John M. Jones of this town, who was convicted of the murder of Hamilton, suffered the penalties of the Law. A vast crowd of persons were assembled to witness the spectacle. We did not see it; for we could not bring ourselves to look upon the end untimely end, of one so young, and yet so early a victim to ungoverned passions. We are told that great sympathy was manifested by the assembled multitude; doubly excited by the youthful, and almost beautiful appearance of the culprit, and by an affecting incident while under the gallows. In the first attempt the rope broke, and the unfortunate young man fell forward on his face, from the height of about five feet—his hands and feet being confined, he must have suffered severely, as was manifested by his manner, for word he spoke not. An interval of about ten minutes elapsed, and he again stepped forth on the scaffolding, and with an unshakened firmness passed with scarcely a struggle, from Time to Eternity.

We are told that he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and only regretted that his death would leave a stain behind him. He had become penitent and professed a hope of salvation, through the mercy of Him, before whom all men are alike sinners.

We cannot dismiss the subject, without adverting to the solemn duty incumbent on every Parent, more strictly to watch over the early education and habits of their children; to shield them from the evil influence of bad examples, as they would from the fangs of the adder, and to pluck them from the intercourse and embrace of dissolute and profligate companions, as they would from the engulfing whirlpool: Deplorable is the neglect of this important duty, and doubly deplorable are its consequences. Let the sufferings of his worthy but unfortunate Parent, be a beacon light to the one; and the untimely end of this young and promising son a warning to the other.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

DR. W. JONES,

HAS just received and for sale at his Office—

Flos. Sulpher.	Allum,
Red Lead,	Rotten Stone,
Pumice Stone,	Prusian Blue,
Calomel,	Assafoetida,
Terra de Scienna	Blue Smalts,
Gum Tragacanth,	Sug. Lead,
Crome Yellow,	Rose Pink,
White Lead—ground	Venetian Red,
Litharge,	Alcohol, &c. &c.

August, 1830.—10-i3.

This certifies, that we highly approve of Mr. Barrett's plan of teaching English Grammar; and after a rigid examination consider him admirably well qualified to teach those principles with success. Our own observation and experience, as instructors, have convinced us that English Grammar is little understood and poorly taught in our common schools. Nearly all the young men who come to this institution, have committed the Grammar by rote, but understand nothing about the principles of the language. Mr. Barrett's method of analysis, is well calculated to correct this evil. We are well pleased with another part of Mr. Barrett's mode of instruction: he not only communicates a knowledge of the Elements of the language, but endeavors also to convey some idea of its beauties and harmony. The English is really an elegant and harmonious tongue; but by an entire neglect of its Prosody and poetry, it is in the mouths of the great mass of population, a rough, uncouth jargon. Mr. Barrett's book is the first of the kind we have met with; its design seems to be an uniform and logical system of instruction in English Exercises. As such, we highly recommend it to parents and teachers.

J. P. CUSHING, *President*
P. McVICCOR, *Pro. of Mathematics*
H. A. GARLAND, *do. Languages*
JOHN H. RICE,
HIRAM P. GOODRICH,
Hamden Sydney College,
Feb. 25, 1830.

New Prospectus.

THE EDITOR,

Has already Announced, in a card to his readers, his determination to issue proposals for improving and enlarging

THE OLD DOMINION.

So soon as a sufficient number of additional *substantial* subscribers shall be obtained to justify the undertaking, For this purpose the present prospectus is issued. The *Old Dominion*, it is perhaps, useless to say, will continue to advocate and defend sound republican doctrines and will support the existing pure and patriotic administration; in all measures having for their object the maintenance of the great principles of '76 and 97, 98, While the *Old Dominion* will be thus republican in Character, its Editor will not engage in a blind partizan warfare, and losing sight of principle, support any man, or set of men, however exalted their talents or prominent their situation in life. Although the *Old Dominion* will continue to be, as formely, uniform and undeviating in its republican course, yet it will not be exclusively political. The additional room which it will possess, when it shall be enlarged, will enable the Editor to render its columns more acceptable to the public, in many respects. When the proposed enlargement shall take place, the Editor would wish to consult every taste and feeling which shall not militate against his political principles. He will not make any labored pretensions but thinks he can promise to render the *Old Dominion*, should success attend his present undertaking, a vehicle of varied and valuable information, equal in general interest to any other paper in Virginia. He deems any additional remarks superfluous. He is known, he hopes well known—not only in Petersburg but in this section of country generally—and to the liberality and discernment of the people, he submits his *Prospectus* and his *hopes*.

The price of the *Old Dominion*, when enlarged, will be Four Dollars per annum, if paid in advance or Five Dollars at the expiration of the year. Subscription papers will be forwarded to a number of Post Masters and other Gentleman in this State, North Carolina, &c whose kind aid is solicited by the Editor.

In a few days the people of Petersburg will be waited upon individually, when it is hoped that many additional names will further demonstrate the proverbial liberality of their character.

EDWARD PESCUD.

Petersburg, August 7th, 1830.